

III, April 17 (R).—Troops were tonight ordered to be on sight in the north-east Indian town of Jamshedpur to forestall from two days of violence rose to 21. The Press (PTI) news agency reported that more than 100 people had been injured and nearly 350 arrested in the riots that erupted yesterday on a Hindu religious procession. At least 13 times today to quell rioting, the agency said it did not name the other community involved in the violence in the industrial town. It said a crowd set fire to at least 30 shops in the area despite a curfew imposed yesterday. In another part of the town, the agency said three policemen and three civilians were killed in a clash between police and armed members of a Sikh militant group last night in the northern Indian district of Faridkot.

Number 1631

AMMAN. FRIDAY APRIL 13, 1979 — JAMADI AL AWAL 15, 1399

As the shattered Amin army made its way into eastern Uganda a wave of looting and disorder hit towns like Jinja and Mbale. Residents spoke of gun battles, cars being stolen at gunpoint, shops being looted and civilians fleeing their home.

April 12 (R).--A Bahrain national gas company has been established here today with a capital of eight million Bahraini dinars (about \$20 million). It was announced by the Gulf News-Agency said that the Bahrain National Oil Company would own 75 per cent of Banagas, the Arab Investment Corporation (ApriCorp) 12.5 per cent and the Petroleum Company (Bapco) the Caltex subsidiary. Banagas will own and market the products of a gas liquefaction factory under construction here at a cost of 10 million Bahraini dinars, (about \$100 million).

On Good Friday, when all Christian churches mark the crucifixion of Christ, the Pope will say a mass in St. Peter's basilica and then in the evening he will carry a cross in a torchlight procession near the Rome Colosseum.

In his letter, Israeli U.N. Representative Yehuda Blum said this was the latest of a series of incidents for which the PLO had acknowledged responsibility and which, since the beginning of the year, had resulted in the death of seven civilians and injury to 169.

"The Arab leaders I met were responsive, and expressed confidence in the Lebanese position and readiness to support Lebanon in everything ensuring its interests and stability," he said.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that Mr. Al Hout's three-week visa—to which Israel has publicly objected -- restricted

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Policy magazine, said the PLO wanted at least the promise of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, U.N. guarantees of Palestinian self-determination and a transition period of two or three years under U.N. supervision.

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## GUEST EDITORIAL

### Indecision

THE ARABS have boycotted Egypt and recalled their ambassadors from Cairo. President Sadat has threatened and warned the Palestinians against attacks on Egyptians and their interests, and has reciprocated the Arab move by withdrawing his ambassadors from capitals opposed to his unilateral peace strategy.

What next? It seems that the Arabs are destined to maintain and preserve a practice that has plagued them throughout their modern history.

While the Arab states are justified in their decision to impose sanctions against Egypt for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, the move remains essentially a reaction to an event, and does not constitute a long-term plan or an alternative strategy. Recriminations and rhetoric have not, and cannot be a substitute for a sound strategy that would hopefully extricate the Arab world from a quagmire of its own making, albeit with outside "contribution". At the time the Baghdad conference was held, Arabs were hopeful that the meeting, while taking the necessary steps to minimise the impact of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, would act to map out a plan of action that would prevent a recurrence of the tragedy and offer the Arab world a chance to regroup and present itself as a driving force that can force itself to be heard in the international forums that act with an apparent monopoly on the fate of the region.

Peace, Egyptian style, has been rightly rejected, but what kind of peace strategy do the Arabs want? Branding countries and regimes as reactionary, imperialist and other similar descriptions makes for good newspaper copy and takes the edge off the bitterness and frustration felt by the average Arab, but it does not offer a solution.

The experiences with no-peace-no-war situations have shown beyond doubt that the area cannot sustain natural political and economic development in such a suspended state of anxiety. Stating the obvious, this reduces the choice the Arabs have to either peace or war. If the consensus is for peace, and there is every reason to believe that it is, the Arabs must declare openly and collectively whether their preference is for a Geneva-type conference under American, Soviet and/or European auspices or some other combination. The second choice, that of war, is becoming an extremely unlikely option, but should it be the only choice, the Arabs should prepare for it.

So far there is little indication that the Arabs are ready to make their inescapable choice.

—From the Arab News, Jeddah, April 8

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

COMMENTING ON the recent Israeli attacks against south Lebanon, AL RAI Thursday describes the situation there as "extremely dangerous."

"The fate of the Camp David agreements, and the future of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be determined" in that portion of the Arab World, the paper continues.

"We are not asking that southern Lebanon be turned into a battle field; rather, we are urging the Arabs to transform it into a field of steadfastness testing the Arabs' commitments to their issues."

Criticising the withdrawal of the contingents operating within the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon, the paper says: "A line must be drawn to distinguish between those who defend our issues and those who barter with the Arab cause. The conflict going on in southern Lebanon leaves no room for compromises or vague positions. This conflict has become a test of the Arab ability to stand fast against the Camp David conspiracy."

In conclusion the paper says: "Unless the Arabs succeed (in this test), the tripartite (U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli) coalition will penetrate deep into the Arab World, beginning with the south of Lebanon."

Criticising the rapprochement reached between Egypt and Israel, and the "indifferent" Egyptian stand concerning the recurring Israeli aggressions against the south of Lebanon and the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories, AL DUSTOUR says: "The Egyptian-Israeli practices directed against Palestine and the Palestinians are proceeding side by side." The beginning of the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel has not caused the Israeli incursions to stop," the paper notes.

It further criticises the hypocrisy manifested in the recent statements issued by both the Egyptian premier and the minister of state for foreign affairs. "Dr. Khalil insinuates that Egypt is committed to support Syria if it launches a war against Israel to restore the Golan Heights, later he backs down on his statement, only to be followed by Dr. Butrus Ghali hypocritically stating that the Israeli policy of building settlements does not help lay the foundations of peace."

In conclusion, the paper wonders how to describe the Egyptian stand. "Is it a form of diplomacy of hypocrisy?," Al Dustour wonders.

**GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?**  
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## National News Roundup

### Imported materials for industry free of duty

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) — The cabinet has accepted to exempt from duty all imported materials to be used for manufacturing purposes, or for re-export.

### Amman street naming and numbering begun

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) — Sources at Amman Municipality stated that its planning department has started naming and numbering the streets in the first area (city centre) and that this operation is expected to be completed within two weeks. The sources added that this was done to enable the citizens to identify areas and quarters of the capital.

### 'Rivers of Babylon' banned

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) — A record named "Rivers of Babylon" made by the American pop group "Boney M" has been barred from entering Jordan. The record is understood to contain Israeli propaganda and its words to be linked with Zionist aims.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photos on "The Development of Space Research in the Soviet Union". The exhibit can be seen during regular hours.

### Geographic Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying an exhibition of maps and topographical equipment organised by the Jordan National Geographic Centre and the French Mapping Group. The exhibit is open during regular hours.

### Concert

The American Centre presents a violin-piano concert by Henry Criz (violin) and Ljubomir Gasparovic (piano) at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Ballroom at 8:00 p.m.

### Children's Choir

The Soviet Cultural Centre and the Jordan University Alumni Club present a concert by the children's choir of the Haya Arts Centre at the Centre branch in Rusafa at 4:30 p.m.

### French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Jacques Etaud entitled "La tuile a loup" at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

### Masquerade Party

The YWCA is holding a children's masquerade party to celebrate Easter. Children participating should bring a toy to give away to underprivileged children. The party starts at 4:00 p.m.

# Voluntary society urges concerted effort to curb rising accident rate

By Sara O'Neill  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 12 — The untimely death this week of the Director of Public Security, Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, in a car accident serves as yet another tragic reminder of the ever increasing number of road accidents which occur daily in Jordan. The Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents was formed to help combat the chronic traffic problem which is not only claiming the lives of Jordan's citizens but also harming their economic, social and physical well-being.

The Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, which held its third annual meeting last week, was founded in 1975 by a few civic minded individuals who had become very concerned by the lack of safety on Jordan's roads. This group included individuals well informed on traffic matters such as an ex-director of police, an under-secretary of the Ministry of Interior, together with university professors, lawyers, doctors, members of the Royal Scientific Society and other professional people. The number of members has increased from an original thirty five to about two hundred.

It was, and still is, a purely voluntary society belonging to the private sector but "commanding full support from the competent authorities," as Mr. George Khouri, executive director of the society, explained to the Jordan Times. The function of the society is to advise and assist those authorities involved in improving road safety: namely, the Ministry of Interior (police and traffic departments), the Municipality of Amman, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Transport, and to act as a "pressure group" with a two-fold target: driver and pedestrian traffic safety awareness.

"The car is a relatively innocent factor," Mr. Khouri said, "as mechanical failure accounts for only about 5 per cent of road accidents compared with 75 per cent driver responsibility and 20 per cent pedestrian responsibility."

Recent reports published by the Municipality's Special Traffic Committee, the Directorate of Public Security, the National Planning Council and the Ministry of Public Works all testify to the fact that Jordan has one of the worst records in the world for accidents per kilometre driven.

In 1976, for example, the fatality/travel rate in Jordan was

approximately 22 deaths per 100 million vehicle kilometres of travel per year. This is ten times as high as rates in Great Britain and the United States.

Although a comparison of motor vehicle deaths to population suggests that the rate in Jordan is similar to that reported in other (developed) countries, the relatively low rate results from low per capita travel in Jordan compared to per capita travel in developed countries.

This may suggest an alarming increase in motor vehicle deaths in the near future if motor vehicle travel continues to increase rapidly. The yearly increase in vehicles on the road being in the region of 30 per cent, the present number of vehicles on the road could be doubled within the next three years, a horrifying prospect for any country.

The traffic safety problems of Jordan must be addressed in three areas... education, enforcement, and engineering. Mr. Khouri is full of praise for various authorities involved, in particular the traffic police for their initiative in enforcing traffic laws, which has resulted, for instance, in the clearing of downtown Amman of parked cars in recent months, thus allowing for an easier flow of traffic. The Traffic Engineering Department of the Municipality has also been very active, as the director of the department, Mr. Akram Hindiyyeh, who is also a member of the society's administrative board, explained.

The introduction of a number of one way streets has helped reduce accidents; for example, at Abdali, where the elimination of four intersections has at the same time eliminated five or six accidents daily. The one and a half kilometre-long main street in Jahl Hussein was until recently the scene of five to seven accidents daily, caused chiefly by cars joining the stream of traffic from the left. These intersection accidents have been completely eliminated by erecting an island down the middle of the road, he said.

However cooperation by the authorities has not managed to outweigh the indifference of the general public, whose attitude is seen as a main obstacle to improving the standards on the roads.

As Mr. Khouri sees it, the problem of road accidents is not simply one of so many people killed every month but a "major impediment of economic and social development in the country. Jordan is now passing through the worst symbols of a consumer society. It is a sign

## Yugoslavia, Jordan sign economic protocol

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) — Jordan and Yugoslavia signed here today a protocol for boosting trade and economic ties between the two countries.

According to the protocol, the two countries agree to increase the volume of trade exchanged between them—particularly increasing the amount of Jordanian phosphate exported to Yugoslavia; the launching of joint economic ventures in Jordan and the establishment of a Jordanian commercial centre in Belgrade and a Yugoslav commercial centre in Amman.

The protocol also provides for an exchange of expertise and technical skill between the two countries, especially in the field of mining, irrigation and the construction of dams. In addition it grants Yugoslavia a concession to prospect for petroleum and natural gas in Jordan.

The protocol signed for Jordan by Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani and for Yugoslavia by visiting Finance Minister Petar Kostic.

## Gen. Arabiyat buried in Salt

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) — The body of the late Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, Director of the Public Security Directorate, who died in a car accident yesterday was buried with full military honours today at his home town of Salt.

The coffin was wrapped with the Jordanian flag and was carried to the town cemetery on a gun carriage.

Taking part in the prayers at the town mosque and later in the funeral was His Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent who later offered his condolences to the Arabiyat family.

Also taking part in the funeral were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, cabinet members, senior government officials and high ranking army officers.

## 'Jordan, PLO: same tactics, strategy, objectives'

By Serene R. Farraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 12 — The strategies of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on the Palestinian issue are identical, the head of the PLO Department for Occupied Territories Affairs, Mr. Hamed Abu Sitta, told the Jordan Times today.

Mr. Abu Sitta, who is now visiting Jordan, said: "From the current political perspective, I can say that the lines of policy, the tactics, strategy and the objectives are the same."

Mr. Abu Sitta heads the Palestinian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee set up by the Baghdad summit last year. The Palestinian team was in Amman on a two-day visit for talks with Jordanian officials. The delegation discussed ways and means of helping Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to resist Israeli occupation. Discussions also dealt with how to channel the \$150 million earmarked by the Baghdad summit conference last November for the same.

Mr. Abu Sitta described the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee as "just one aspect of cooperation between the Jordanian government and the PLO for bolstering the stand of people in Palestine and to guard them against the sprouts of terrorism, both national and international."

He continued: "Jordan's participation in this committee is a great asset due to its geographical position, its intimate knowledge of the area and the wealth of information it has on both the occupied territories and the occupied territories."

As has constantly been a help is given without a form of trusteeship, it is a form of assistance the form which is dictated by national he added.

Mr. Abu Sitta went on to say that Israel is trying to force integration of the economy of the people under occupation within Israel, and "it is our preserve their independence enable them to build their institutions."

He said the PLO was working to build up a unified front in cooperation with Syria and Iraq, in which capital line states, with active port from the rest of the world.

With this bloc, and support of the others, we bring about a shift in the balance of power in our favour will enable us to win back the rights of our people Palestinians."

Referring to the recent visit to the University of Jordan, which students' groups, with each other, Mr. Abu Sitta said the student had been trained by enemy agents, trying to sow dissent among students and exploit their activities.

The PLO delegation to Damascus yesterday, and Abu Sitta stayed in Amman.

## Aspen conferees discuss

### Arab World economics

AMMAN, April 12 (J.T.) — The four-day conference on "The Arab World In Transition" sponsored by the Aspen Institute continued here today with several participants speaking on "Economic Perspectives" in the Arab world.

Development plans in Jordan and Syria were the particular focus of today's discussions. The subjects were dealt with in the framework of working papers presented on "Growth and Development in the Arab World" by Mr. Thornton Bradshaw, President of Atlantic Richfield, Dr. Burhan Dajani, of the Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce and Mohammad Al Imady from the Ministry of Economics, Damascus.

A second, related subject in today's session was "The Interdependence of the Arab and World Systems." Presenting papers on this subject were Dr. Charles Issawi of Princeton University, Mr. Yves Laulan, Chief Economist, Societe Generale des Etudes et Recherches, Paris and Dr. Ismail Sabry Abdullah from Cairo.

There were divergent views voiced on the relative worth of centralisation versus decentralisation in economic planning, but most participants expressed approval of plans by Jordan and Syria to build up their infrastructure, which the two countries have already done in road building, electricity and intermediate industry.

In contrast, participants criticised the sudden and excessive concentration on heavy industry in some countries which is initiated without previous consideration to social conditions being given. Crown Prince Hassan as well as several other participants stressed the importance of economic integration among Arab states.

Another topic discussed today was education, and participants called for further development of vocational training and the full employment of the women's labour force in the Arab world to take place in step with economic and social development.

On Friday, the participants will take a break from conference activities to visit Petra with their wives.

The third session of the conference, to be held on Saturday, will be on the theme of "Social, Legal and Cultural Values in the Arab World."

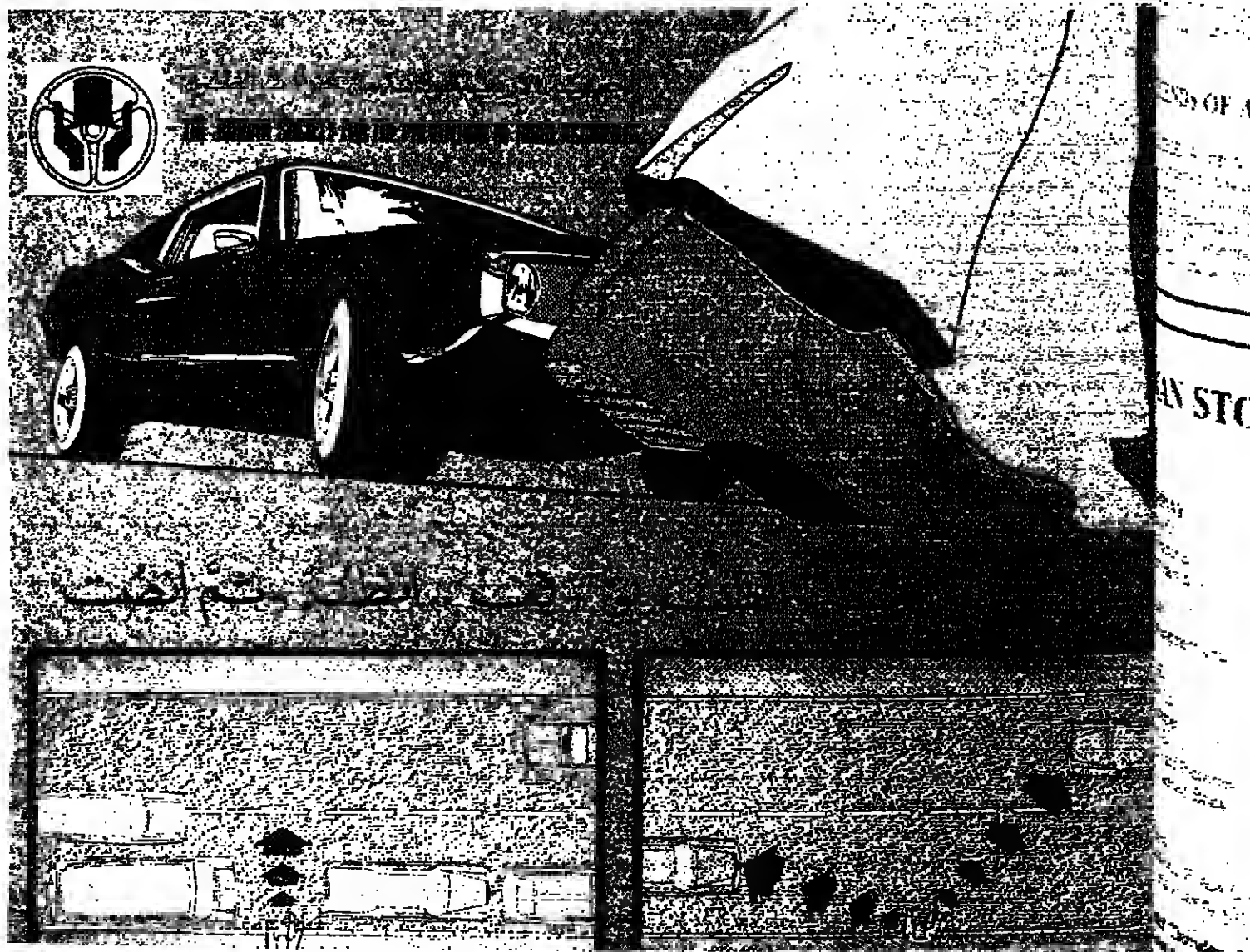
tralisation versus decentralisation in economic planning, but most participants expressed approval of plans by Jordan and Syria to build up their infrastructure, which the two countries have already done in road building, electricity and intermediate industry.

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A section from a poster showing pedestrians how to cross roads safely. The printing costs were funded by four Jordanian companies distributed with the help of university students.

كنا عنة لاند



# dan Weekly Calendar

(Week of April 13-19)  
EXHIBITIONS

ING: The French Cultural Centre is displaying maps of the world with the French National Geographic Centre in collaboration with the French Mapping Group. The exhibition can be seen during regular hours until April 30. The Soviet Cultural Centre, the exhibition of photos on "The Art of Space Research in the Soviet Union" is on until April 17.

April 17: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a play to commemorate the 109th birthday of Lenin.

April 18: The Department of Culture and Arts exhibition of paintings and other art work by the artist Centre for Music and Fine Arts. The exhibition is at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth until 4:00 p.m. daily from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

## CONCERT

April 13: The American Centre presents a violin-piano recital by Henry Criz (violin) and Ljubomir Gasparovic (piano) at the Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Jordan Alumni Club, presents a concert by the children's choir of the Arts Centre at the Centre branch in Ruseifa. The concert is at 4:30 p.m.

## THEATRE

April 16: The Department of Culture and Arts presents plays by Russian playwright Anton Chekhov, the "Engagement" and the second is "Tim Song". The plays are performed at the Jordan Theatre at 7:00 p.m. Tickets are available at the theatre.

## FILMS

April 13: The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Claude Lelouch entitled "La tulle a loup" (1966), starring Paul Le Gouat, Gerard Darrieu and Marie-Helene Daste. In colour, French version with Arabic subtitles, and 10 p.m. Repeats are on Saturday and Sunday at the Centre.

April 15: The American Centre presents two films, the "Hollywood, the Dream Factory" at 6:00 p.m., and a feature film, "The Great Escape", starring Steve and James Garner, at 7:00 p.m. Due to limited seating is necessary to obtain tickets from the American Centre. The films will be repeated on Monday and Tuesday at the same time.

April 17: The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "La tulle a loup" (1966), starring Paul Le Gouat, Gerard Darrieu and Marie-Helene Daste. In colour, French version with Arabic subtitles, and 10 p.m. Repeats are on Saturday and Sunday at the Centre.

Y. April 19: The Goethe Institute presents a children's film, "The Great Escape", starring Steve and James Garner, at 7:00 p.m. Due to limited seating is necessary to obtain tickets from the American Centre. The films will be repeated on Monday and Tuesday at the same time.

## SYMPOSIUM

April 17: The French Cultural Centre presents a symposium entitled "Les principes d'elaboration geographique." This symposium is being presented by the National Geographic Institute of France, Paris, Christian Chenez and Marcel Marconnet. The symposium starts at 6:30 p.m.

## EASTER PARTY

April 13: The YWCA is holding a masquerade party for children aged six to twelve to celebrate Easter, at 4:00 p.m. interested in participating should bring a toy to give to deprived children at a party to be held later this year.

## FRIENDS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

NOTICE: A trip to Petra to visit architectural work underway has been organised for Sunday, April 15, open to the public, so those interested can reserve a bus (45 passenger limit) by April 15, by calling Dr. A. ACOR, telephone number 44917. The price of trip is JD 5, including horseback riding through the siq.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Amman Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	3,230	6.800	—	6.800
Amman Cement Factories	JD 10,000	5,766	14.080	14.100	14.100
Amman Chemical Co.	JD 5,000	6,440	23.000	23.500	23.000
Amman Bank	JD 1,000	86	1.150	1.160	1.160
Amman Development and Co.	JD 1,000	646	1.030	1.050	1.030
Amman Trading Co.	JD 1,000	2,328	2.580	2.600	2.580
Amman Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	92	0.910	0.930	0.920
Amman Factories	JD 1,000	279	1.420	1.440	1.420
Amman Industries	JD 1,000	1,360	0.670	0.690	0.680
Amman Cement Co.	JD 1,000	654	0.930	0.940	0.930
Amman Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	155	0.830	—	0.850
Amman Cement Co.	JD 5,000	8,500	—	4.500	4.250
Amman Cement Co.	JD 5,000	1,326	7.340	7.450	3.370
Amman Cement Co.	JD 5,000	10,706	6.650	6.750	6.650
Amman Cement Co.	JD 1,000	293	0.680	0.700	0.690
Amman Cement Co.	JD 1,000	710	0.700	0.720	0.710

Amman Cement Co. traded, Thursday, April 12: JD 42,571  
Number of shares traded: 11,159

Amman Development Bonds  
Par Value: JD 10,000  
Volume Traded: 1038.280  
Number Traded: 101  
Year of Maturity: 1988  
Selling Price: 10.280

## Central Bank bulletin shows

## Housing construction drops in Amman rises in Zarqa

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 12 — The construction sector in Jordan continues to undergo structural changes in its rate of growth, according to statistics from the Central Bank of Jordan and the Housing Bank.

The Central Bank's latest Monthly Statistical Bulletin (dated January 1979), shows that the total area of newly licensed construction dropped last year for the first time in the past five years. The statistics show that a total of 3,143 construction permits were issued in 1978 for residential and commercial buildings in the Amman-Zarqa area, covering a total area of 694,800 square metres. This is a drop from 1977's total of 706,800 square metres.

A closer examination of the figures shows that housing construction in the Amman area has dropped for the third consecutive year, while it continues to rise sharply in Zarqa. In the past three years, the amount of newly licensed residential building in Amman has declined from 459,000 square metres to 439,000 square metres and again to 399,000 square metres last year. In Zarqa however, newly licensed residential buildings accounted for 118,000 square metres in 1976, 130,000 square metres in 1977 and 191,000 square metres last year.

The Central Bank statistics only cover the Amman and Zarqa regions, and thus do not give an accurate figure for new construction activity throughout Jordan. Taken together, however, they do indicate trends in the construction industry, as the natural slowdown in Amman construction in the wake of the boom of the past three years would be partly offset by the rise in new buildings in Zarqa and other outlying cities.

The figures also show that the total area of new residential buildings in Amman and Zarqa is being accounted for by fewer new units. While total residential area newly licensed in the Amman-Zarqa region has climbed from 577,000 square metres in 1976 to 590,000 square metres last year, the number of construction permits issued for this area has steadily declined, from 3,313 in 1976 to 2,807 last year. This indicates that the average size of new housing units in the Amman-Zarqa region is probably increasing. The figures would show that while the average size of a residential building in 1975 was 169 square metres, this has risen consistently to 174 square metres in 1976, to 201 square metres in 1977 and to 210 square metres last year.

The total residential and commercial area licensed in the Amman-Zarqa region last year is almost exactly double the comparative figure five years ago, or 694,800 square metres of construction area licensed in 1978 compared to 349,300 square metres licensed in 1974.

But while the statistics for new construction licenses indicate a sharp increase in lending for the country's construction, housing and real estate sector.

The Housing Bank's 1978 annual report shows that its outstanding loans rose by a very high 42 per cent last year to reach a total of JD 61 million. The bank granted 2,798 loans in 1978 worth a total of JD 22.7 million, com-

pared to 2,409 loans in 1977 worth JD 15.4 million.

The Central Bank bulletin shows an equally sharp increase in the amount of lending by commercial banks for construction and real estate sector, though this includes buying land as well as buying or constructing buildings.

These figures show that loans to the construction and real estate sector accounted for JD 100 million out of total outstanding bank loans of JD 332 million at the end of last year, or a full 30 per cent of all commercial bank credits. This compares to the construction and real estate sector's share of all outstanding commercial credits of 16 per cent during both 1977 and 1976.

If the Housing Bank's outstanding loans—all of which are for construction projects—are added to those of the commercial banks, then loans for construction and real estate would account for 48.5 per cent of all outstanding bank lending at the end of last year (compared to 38 per cent at the end of 1977).

This would indicate an unusually high percentage of Jordanian bank credits going into one sector. This is understandable, given the high demand for housing among Jordan's (typically Third World) young population, the rural-to-urban domestic migration pattern, the generally rising standard of living, the continuing exodus of West Bankers to the East Bank, and the overall construction requirements of the economy as the current five-year plan reaches its peak implementation period.

One of the positive signs in the statistics is the slowdown in construction in the Amman region, and the continuing construction growth in Zarqa and the provinces, a pattern that is very much encouraged by the government because it may indicate the gradual spread of economic activity more evenly throughout the country, instead of concentrating heavily in the Amman area.

Prince  
Mohammad  
visits Ma'in,  
Mount Nebo

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) — His Highness Prince Mohammad, Chairman of the Higher Committee for Tourism Affairs today visited the hot springs at Zarqa Ma'in, 65 kms. southwest of Amman.

The Prince, who was accompanied by several officials from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, inspected work now going on at the site in implementation of a plan to develop the springs into a spa with a hotel, chalets, tents, swimming pools and therapeutic clinics.

After touring the area the Prince visited the Mount Nebo (Siyagha) archaeological site west of the city of Madaba, some 30 kms. south of here.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	302.00/304.00
U.K. sterling	631.00/635.00
West German mark	159.50/160.50
Swiss franc	176.10/177.20
French franc	69.40/69.80
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	35.90/36.10
(for every 100)	141.50/142.40
Dutch guilder	147.50/148.40
Belgian franc	(for every ten)
Swedish crown	100.60/101.20
	69.00/69.40

## UNRWA schools celebrate International Year of the Child with a variety show

By Breda Finegan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 12—Pupils of the Jabal Nuzha Girls Elementary School Number Two demonstrated not only their acting talents but also their prowess in song, dance and mime on Wednesday in a variety show celebrating International Year of the Child.

Headmasters, headmistresses, teachers and officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) crowded into the small hall at the school at 10 a.m. where they were entertained with short plays and songs and served with cool drinks and cakes by the girls themselves.

In one of the other classrooms the walls were lined with paintings, drawings and needlework done by the girls, which was proudly shown off to the distinguished audience after the show.

The variety show began with a recital from the Quran and a little essay on child care, and went on to two comic sketches in English, a Pasa Doble and a dramatic piece of action based on a scene from Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, among other events.

Not once did the players forget their lines or give anything less than their wholehearted best, despite the fact that the microphone kept giving out an annoying buzz.

The teachers and heads of other schools also seemed to welcome the get together and talk.

At intervals a musical trio from the broadcasting station performed on the violin, "oud and drum. The trio occasionally accompanied the acts & songs despite the fact that the girls' voices seemed to fare quite well on their own.

Wednesday's variety show is typical of the kind of thing which will be put on by various schools throughout this year to mark the year of the child, Mr. Khalil Abu Shuwailsh of the UNRWA education centre on Jabal Hussein told the Jordan Times.

UNRWA schools in the Amman region are divided broadly into zone one (Amman city) and zone two (outskirts of Amman including Zarqa and Marka).

There are 55 schools in zone one and 65 schools in zone two. Not all of them will be able to put on a separate show or exhibition, so a lot of the year's activities have been planned as group efforts with one or two plans for both zones to get together.

One of these activities will begin next Thursday when the girl guides from zone one will gather at the Amman Training Centre near Na'ur to spend a few days camping out and organising games.

The boy scouts will have their camping holiday later in the year, much later in fact, in September.

The next variety show will be at the Jabal Jofeh girls school on April 19. After that it will be the boys' turn: the Hashemiyah Boys School will put on an art exhibition and have a sports day on April 25. On April 30 the Hashemiyah Girls School will produce a variety show, and the May 3rd end of the school year celebrations at Amir Hassan girls School will be completely dedicated to International Year of the Child.



Last on the programme at the Jabal Nuzha variety show Wednesday was an act entitled "Palestine: Between hope and despair". The girl in the centre facing the audience wears the flag of Palestine while the surrounding group wears the traditional dress of villages which suffered massacres at the hands of the Israelis. The girls relate the story of Palestine and suggest solutions to their plight as refugees.



On a lighter note the girls perform the lively Spanish Pasa Doble in brightly coloured crepe skirts. (Photos by Youssef Alan)

Child.

The Jabal Nuzha Elementary Boys School will stage a book exhibition beginning on Sunday April 15. This exhibition will feature children's books in Arabic (mostly Jordanian) and will last one week. It will be open to the public between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

So far 16 events have been planned by UNRWA schools for International Year of the Child, but the celebrations are not limited to Jordan. Each school is playing an active part in international events and art teachers have been busy gathering the work of their most talented pupils to send off to the numerous competitions they have been invited to join all over the world.

One 11 year old girl—Amal

Suleiman—at the Hashemiyah girls school has been informed that she won first prize in an international art competition held



The symbol for International Year of the Child drawn by a pupil at the Jabal Nuzha Girls School.

recently in Moscow. So many paintings have been sent to so many competitions that her teacher is not quite sure which paintings won the prize and won't even know exactly which competition it was in until she receives further details.

The children hope that Her Majesty Queen Noor will give out the prizes to children winners such competitions, and they are eagerly awaiting the day, several teachers said.

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## European football semi-finals

COLOGNE, April 12 (R) — Vasuhiko Okudera, the first Japanese soccer player to become a star in West Germany, grabbed the European Cup glory last night with a vital goal for Cologne against English champions Nottingham Forest. Okudera, discovered in the Far East by Cologne coach Hennes Weisweiler, equalised in the 80th minute as the West Germans drew 3-3 at Nottingham in a pulsating semi-final clash.

Malmö's goalless away draw against Austria Wien in Vienna might have lacked the drama of Cologne's effort, but it was another magnificent performance by the Swedish champions. "Malmö are extremely hard to play against," Hermann Stessl, Wien's coach, admitted ruefully after this other European Cup semi-final tie. Austrian international Herbert Prohaska tried desperately to get his side going but Malmö countered every time.

In the Cup Winners' Cup Fortuna Duesseldorf, trailing 1-0 to Czechoslovakia's Banik ostrava at half-time, roared back after the interval to win 3-1, while in Spain Barcelona began nervously against Belgium's Beveren before squeezing a 1-0 victory with a 66th minute penalty.

MSV Duisburg and Borussia Moenchengladbach fought out a 2-2 draw in an all-German European Football Union (UEFA) semi-final on Tuesday night. Last night Hertha Berlin, West Germany's third team in the last four of the UEFA cup, lost 1-0 away to Yugoslavia's Red Star Belgrade.

## Basketball playoffs

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP) — The Houston Rockets can't stand too much of a good thing — namely winning. The Rockets, who had won their last seven regular-season games to get the home-court advantage in the opening game of their best-of-three series with Atlanta, lost to the Hawks 109-106 Wednesday night in the National Basketball Association playoffs. New Jersey Nets coach Kevin Loughery often feels his situation is futile, where refereeing is concerned. The Nets lost to the Philadelphia 76ers 122-114 after their coach was ejected from the game. The volatile Loughery, who was assessed 42 technical fouls during the regular season, got two more Wednesday night and was ejected with 7:32 left in the third period. "It's a league rule that you can't talk about officiating," he complained later. "But I think we should be able to talk about officiating." With Wednesday's games, all four NBA Divisions had played their first games. Action resumes Friday with the Rockets and Hawks moving to Atlanta and the Sixers and Nets going to Piscataway. On Friday the Phoenix Suns join the Trail Blazers in Portland and the Denver Nuggets visiting the Los Angeles Lakers. Phoenix beat Portland 107-103 Tuesday, while Denver downed Los Angeles 110-105 that night.

## U.S. basketball team beats Peking

PEKING April 12, (R) — The United States national men's basketball team last night beat the Peking City team 103-78 in the second of three games the team is scheduled to play here.

## Baseball Standings

## American League

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	3	1	.750	—
Baltimore	3	2	.600	½
Boston	2	3	.500	1
New York	2	3	.400	1½
Detroit	1	2	.333	1½
Toronto	1	3	.250	2
Cleveland	1	4	.200	2½
WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	3	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	4	1	.800	—
Kansas City	4	1	.800	—
Seattle	4	3	.571	1
California	3	3	.500	1½
Chicago	1	3	.250	2½
Oakland	1	5	.161	3½

## Wednesday's games

Toronto at Chicago, postponed.  
Baltimore 6, New York 5, 10 innings.  
Kansas City 10, Detroit 3.  
Texas 4, Cleveland 0.  
Oakland 14, Seattle 7

## National League

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	3	0	1.000	—
Montreal	4	1	.800	—
New York	2	2	.500	1½
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1½
Pittsburgh	1	4	.200	3
Chicago	0	3	.000	3
WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	5	1	.833	—
San Francisco	4	2	.667	1
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	1½
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	2½
San Diego	2	4	.333	3
Atlanta	1	5	.167	4

## Wednesday's games

Chicago at St. Louis, postponed, rain.  
Montreal 3, New York 2, 11 innings.  
Cincinnati 9, Atlanta 5.  
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4.  
Houston 10, Los Angeles 3.  
San Diego 4, San Francisco 1

## Disco hustle

Disco music is everywhere and business is booming for the record companies which have woken up to the fact that people want to dance.

By Anton Graham

LONDON — Disco music has suddenly become the record industry's biggest money spinner, changing in little more than a year from a minority interest to one of the fastest-selling forms of music in the world.

In Britain, new discotheques where young people go to dance to the latest hits open each week and disco magazines aimed both at the fans and at the industry are appearing constantly. Discos are being set up in converted music clubs, cinemas and even village church halls all over the country, and sales of disco equipment — turntables, speakers and the rest — are booming.

Not since the days of the Twist in the early 1960s have the record companies attempted to exploit a very important fact: teenagers like to dance.

The present craze for disco was given a gigantic push by the monster success of the film "Saturday Night Fever," starring John Travolta and produced by Robert Stigwood, which cleaned up at the box office last year.

But more important still was the film's soundtrack album, featuring the Bee Gees and others which to date has sold about 20 million copies worldwide, grossing some £140m. It is by far the biggest-selling record of all time despite the fact that it is a double album costing twice as much as a single record.

The Saturday Night Fever record's success was also amazing because it is really little more than a good compilation album: there are only five previously unreleased songs on it, all written by the Bee Gees.

And it was the Bee Gees' songs which stuck in the

public's mind, especially Stayin' Alive and Night Fever. On the basis of those two songs and a couple of earlier hits, the three Gibb brothers from Australia were acclaimed as the kings of disco and became overnight the world's most bankable pop group.

The roots of disco are hard to trace. Tamla Motown in the 1960s was certainly dancing music and men like James Brown and Wilson Pickett were tapping the market which is now disco. But disco proper did not begin till about 1975.

The dance which started it was the Hustle. Van McCoy, George Macrae and Silver Convention — the first of the German produced disco bands — led the initial disco wave along with K.C. and the Sunshine Band, True Connection and a host of others.

But it was Night Fever which brought disco to a wider audience, putting it on the map to the extent that it now challenges standard pop music for worldwide sales.

In 1978, the Bee Gees monopolised the number one position in record charts around the world and their record company, RSO, previously a minor, though respected, London-based firm, dominated world record sales, not only with Saturday Night Fever, but also with the soundtrack from the film "Grease" and records from the Bee Gees' younger brother, Andy Gibb.

But despite a remarkable lack of greed for a commercial enterprise, RSO refused to follow up its success with Saturday Night Fever by throwing everything it had into the ever-expanding disco market.

The Bee Gees are still the only act amongst RSO's select roster of artists which could be called disco, and the group would certainly resent being

Saturday Night Fever star John Travolta (top photo).

labelled as nothing more than a disco band.

The third film on RSO's set, following "Fever" and "Grease" is "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band," starring the Bee Gees and British-born Peter Frampton, who became a rock idol in the U.S. a couple of years ago.

The film has done comparatively badly at the box office and was panned by the critics, as was Travolta's third movie for Robert Stigwood, "Moment By Moment," which has already been released in the U.S.

Future projects planned by RSO include a couple more films, a kid's version of "Saturday Night Fever" without the four-letter words (the original film was X-rated which meant the younger teenagers buying the album could not get in to see it), and further albums from the Bee Gees and Andy Gibb. But they have no plans to introduce other disco artists to cash in on the continuing boom.

Most of the best disco music is produced by black Americans, but it has also provided an opportunity for Germany to become a force to be reckoned with in the top pop world for the first time.

Silver Convention, Boney M. and Donna Summer are just three of the acts that have been

produced in West Germany where disco records emphasise the rhythmic nature of the music.

"Even" Moscow, and were recently treated to a group of West Indians by together and produced by German producer Frank and now the Chinese singing in on the act with a tation to the Bee Gees form in Peking next Jan. Almost all the German music is produced with lyrics, but it is a nationalised, simplified language, and the often repetitive and meaningless.

The record industry whole is convinced the disco boom has yet to peak. The music is suited to radio station ramming which means the air-play necessary to record a hit, and the companies sometimes press enough copies of discs to keep pace demand.

But how long will it last? "Disco" is here to stay, predicted one Phon executive, "confidence people go to disco no go to football matches."

FINANCIAL TIMES  
NEWS-FEATURES

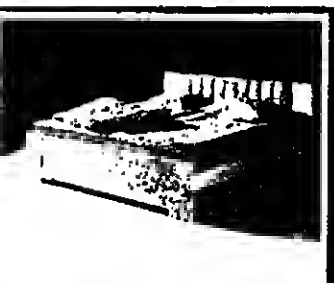
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## Planes in the sky

The "Flying Dutchman" is the world's first swing, claims Dutch showman Rinke. It lives in Bad Dürkheim, West Germany. It was built by a firm in Neu-Ulm and undertook its first flight in Mannheim. There is more to the twin-engine plane than meets the eye. Stress tests cost roughly DM 100,000, and safety checks were so strict that the "Flying Dutchman" was tested after three years of trials. Its electrically driven wheels were built to standards of aircraft wheels. (Dad photo)

FAST FOR FRIDAY, APR. 13, 1979

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

**TENDENCIES:** You have the chance now of a course of action that could bring added success of endeavor. Contact persons whom you wish to be associated with in the future.

**Mar. 21 to Apr. 19:** Get an early start on what you have to do and plow right through with it. Show mate that you are truly devoted.

**(Apr. 20 to May 20)** Talk over policy matters with mates and come to a fine agreement. Situations that can prove advantageous for you.

**May 21 to June 21:** Make sure all that activity is taken care of before you start weekend ties. Budget your money wisely.

**JULIEN (June 22 to July 21):** Be sure to plan for weekend pleasure you wish to part with good friends.

**Aug. 22 to Sept. 22:** You have fine ideas about some affairs, but be sure to use wisdom in putting them across. Keep active and feel better.

**Sept. 23 to Oct. 22:** Study a puzzling matter and gain the benefit later. Try to be of greater service at this time.

**Oct. 23 to Nov. 21:** Forget frivolity and get most practical matters that need your attention. One who imposes on you.

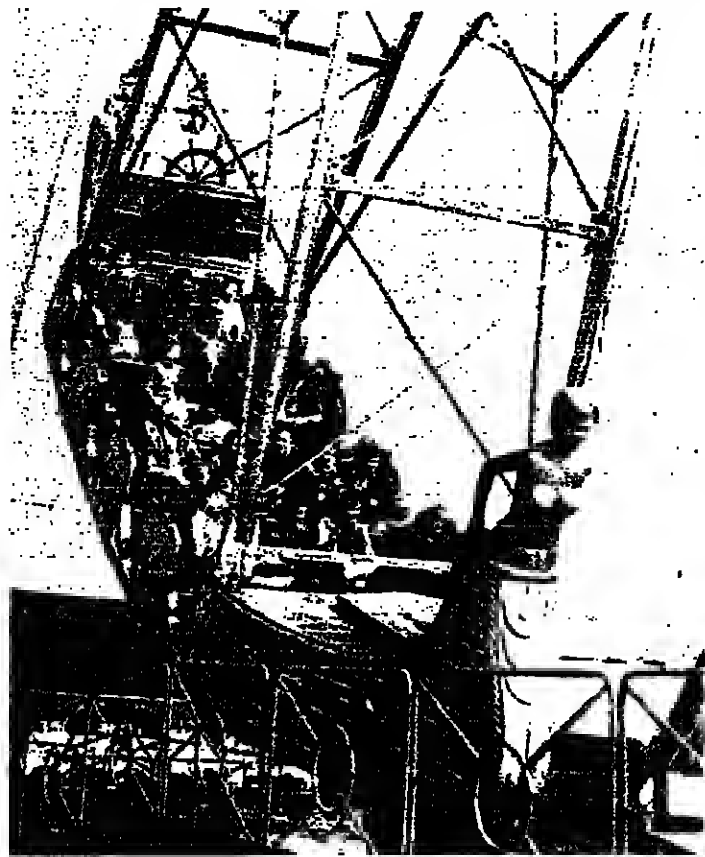
**Nov. 22 to Dec. 21:** You will have to persevere if you are to gain your most cherished person. Show more devotion to mate.

**Dec. 22 to Jan. 20:** Make the right concerning personal matters and gain your share of increased happiness.

**Jan. 21 to Feb. 19:** Contact good friends and plan the future wisely. Make the evening a room social standpoint.

**Feb. 20 to Mar. 20:** Know just where you are in business affairs and use positive methods. Show more consideration for others.

**Mar. 21 to Apr. 13:** You have excellent ideas being worked out with precision so that you can benefit. Be charming with others.



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAIBS

GUSET

YORRAM

WARMOR

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PILOT CRIME FUTILE GOBLET

Answer: Very distant form of meteor—"REMOTE"

## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"His mother told me it was a real struggle wearing him away from his bottle, so I feel it's a big accomplishment getting him to drink from cans."

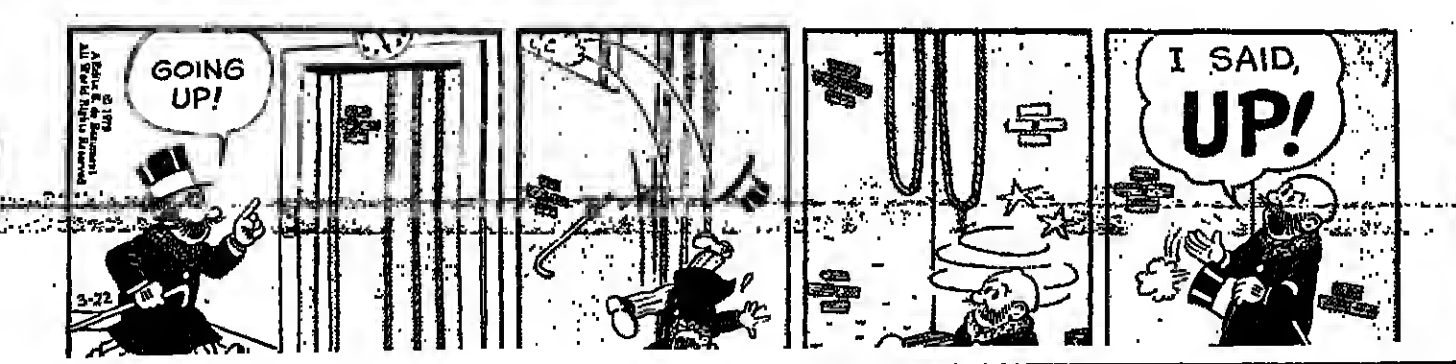
## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



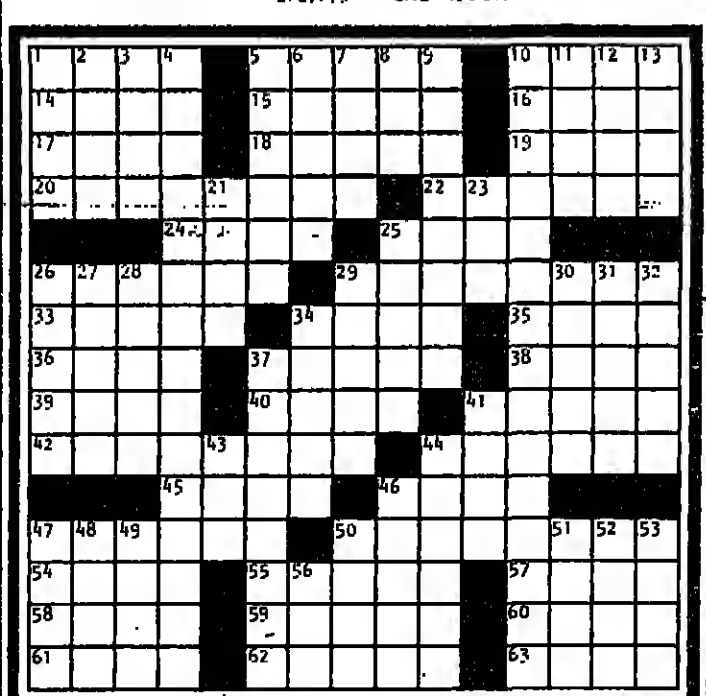
## Flintstones



## THE Daily Crossword

by Evelyn Benshoof

ACROSS	25 Discharge	46 One of the three B's	12 Walkway
1 Support	26 Hulled corn	47 Wheat measure	13 Palfid
5 Put away	29 Gush	50 Fish	21 Decrease in strength
10 Pacific Islands fabric	33 Unexcelled resort	54 Oratorio part	23 Rim
14 Strip of wood	35 Seine tributary	55 Rub out	25 Church official
15 Florida resort city	36 Joseph Broz	57 Department of France	26 Disliked
16 Ah me!	37 Twelve	58 Sweeter material	27 Relish tray item
17 Storyteller	38 Observe carefully	59 Flavor	28 Specks (with "up")
18 Asian wild sheep	39 Uniform	60 Bean	29 Judged
19 — and kin	40 Declare	61 Toboggan or pun	30 Musical instrument
20 Make concession	41 Expunged	62 Extends over	31 Chemical compound
22 Plump	42 Untenanted	63 Simple task	32 Thin and piping
24 Float on air	44 Series of prayers		34 Cherished
	45 Took to court		37 Immemorial



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## WILSON BRIDGE

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Chicago Tribune

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 1 ♠  
What action do you take?

**Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠ KQ98643 ♦ KQ73 ♣ 5  
Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you bid now?

**Q.6—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠ 10 ♥ J832 ♦ K332 ♣ AJ96  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠ KJ5 ♥ KQ82 ♦ AQ94 ♣ 72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♥ Pass 1 NT Pass 1 ♥ Pass 1 NT Pass  
What action do you take?

**Q.8—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠ J9762 ♥ 83 ♦ KQ865 ♣ 7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ Dble. Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### BBC RADIO

GMT	04:00 Newdesk	13:30 Radio Theatre
04:25	Interlude	14:15 Letterbox
04:30	Letter from London; Play Choice	14:30 Magical Mystery Tour
04:45	Financial News; Reflections	15:00 Radio Newdesk
05:00	News; 24 Hours	15:15 Music for Good Friday
05:30	Sarah Ward	16:00 News; Commentary
05:45	World Today	16:15 Theatre Call
06:00	Newdesk; Press Review	16:35 New Ideas
06:25	Interlude	16:45 World Today
06:30	Three Musical Islands	17:00 News; The Week in Wales
07:00	News; 24 Hours	17:15 Music new
07:30	Sarah Ward	17:45 Sports Round-Up
07:45	Merchant Navy	18:00 News; News about Britain
08:00	News; Reflections	18:15 Radio Newdesk
09:00	News; News about Britain	18:30 Music and the March of History
09:15	World Today	19:00 No Hate, Corrie, No Hate
09:30	Financial News	19:15 About Britain
09:45	Look Ahead	20:00 News; 24 Hours
09:55	Midnight for Good Friday	20:30 Science in Action
10:15	Merchant Navy	21:00 Network U.S.
10:30	Discovery	21:15 Sarah and Company
11:00	News; News about Britain	21:45 Letter from London; Play Choice
11:15	In the Mountains	22:00 News; World Today
11:25	Ulster Newsletter	22:25 Interlude
11:30	Anything Goes	22:35 The Week in Wales; Reflections
12:00	Radio Newdesk	22:45 Sports Round-up
12:15	Ballet Today	23:00 News; Commentary
12:45	Sports Round-up	
13:00	News; 24 Hours	

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	03:30 The Breakfast Show	19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses.
06:30	News, Pop music, letters, interviews.	19:30 VOA Magazine; American science, culture, letters.
17:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses.	20:00 Special English; news reports, opinion, analyses.
17:30	Deadline	21:00 VOA World Report
18:00	Special English; news feature "The Living Earth."	22:00 News; Correspondents' reports, background features, music.
18:30	Cosmos Music USA	23:00 News; Commentary

### JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	10:00 Cinema	21:00 Arabic serial
10:15	Cinema	22:15 Western Medical
10:25	Space adventures	23:10 News in Arabic
11:10	Religious programme	23:20 Blaney
12:40	Arabic programme	18:30 French programme
13:30	Documentary	19:00 News in French
13:50	Cultural film	19:30 News in Hebrew
14:10	Emergency	20:30 Comedy
14:25	Scenes	21:10 The Brothers
17:40	Comedy	22:00 News in English
18:30	Arabic programme	22:15 Western Medical
19:30	Religious programme	23:20 Blaney
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic programme	

### RADIO JORDAN

7:30 Sign on	14:30 French Music
7:01 Morning show	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News Bulletin	16:00 News summary
7:40 Morning show	16:03 Pedagogical pop
10:00 News Headlines	16:30 Old favorites
10:30 Morning show	17:00 Jordan Weekly
10:35 My Kind of Music	17:30 Radiotheque
11:00 Listeners' choice	18:00 News summary
12:00 News bulletin	18:03 Faces and Places
12:30 News bulletin	18:30 Stars unlimited
13:00 News Summary	19:00 News bulletin
13:30 Radiotheque	19:10 Music
14:00 News Bulletin	19:30 Sign off

### AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
9:15 Kuwait	7:30 Agaba
9:30 Ras Al Khaima, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF)	7:40 Damascus, London IBA1
10:00 Agaba	8:45 Beirut (MEA1)
10:30 Kuwait (KAC1)	11:30 Frankfurt
11:00 Jordan, Medina (SD1)	13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 New York	13:00 Cairo
17:00 Paris	14:25 Jordan, Medina (SD1)
17:00 London, Geneva	18:30 Damascus
17:30 Madrid, Athens	19:00 Cairo
17:35 Paris, Beirut (AP)	19:30 Kuwait
18:15 Rome	20:00 Dubai, Karachi (RJ/GF)
18:30 Cairo	22:55 Doha, Muscat (RJ/GF)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	02:45 Tehran
20:40 Damascus	
21:50 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)	
23:30 Cairo	

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Hikmah (24 hrs 36571)
Amman:	Shadi (25659)
Isa Abon Haydar (37123)	Shadi (25659)
Sakana Daboudh (76751)	Shadi (25659)
Zarqa:	Shadi (25659)
Nabati Amman (82680)	Shadi (25659)
Amman:	Shadi (25659)
Amman:	Shadi (25659)
Amman:	Shadi (25659)
Amman:	Shadi (25659)

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
German Institute	36381-2
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24449
U.S. State Dept.	65185
U.S. State Dept.	67181
U.S. State Dept.	67193
U.S. State Dept.	67251
U.S. State Dept.	36111
U.S. State Dept.	65111
U.S. State Dept.	36191

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24301-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah roving patrol (emergency)	21111, 37777
Police information (ALLA)	55206
Jordan Television	75119
Radio, English Section	74124
Fire, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22090

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hikmah Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Hikmah Art Gallery	228-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-901
British Cultural Centre	333-934
British Cultural Centre	333-934
British Cultural Centre	333-934
British Cultural Centre	333-934
British Cultural Centre	333-934
British Cultural Centre	333-934

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-330
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-887
Fire headquarters	91
Industries	9597
Municipal water service	113-500

## T & ABOUT

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## Developing nations complain: Lengthy 99-nation trade negotiations have produced little

GENEVA, April 12 (R) — Developing countries complained yesterday that five-and-a-half years of negotiations to free the flow of world trade had brought only modest results and left many problems unsolved.

Yugoslav delegate Dr. Petar Tomic accused industrialised states of persisting in a conservative approach, and said that through lack of political will they had ignored many proposals by Third World countries for expanding trade.

He was addressing a meeting of the 99-nation Trade Negotiations Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The meeting was convened to endorse a package of

accords aimed at liberalising world commerce and setting fair trade rules for the 1980s.

These included an agreement which GATT officials estimated would reduce tariffs by about one-third on around \$140 billion worth of world trade in industrial and agricultural products over the next eight years.

The purpose of yesterday's meeting, which GATT officials said would continue today, was to assess the results of the protracted

negotiations, and to initial and authenticate the various agreements. Final approval and signature is tentatively scheduled for later this year, probably in October.

Key partners in the bargaining were the world's three major trading powers — the United States, Japan and the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC).

Referring to an EEC demand that it be allowed to impose selective import restrictions against individual states whose goods disrupt home markets, Dr. Tomic said: "we were faced with unacceptable discrimination."

Present GATT rules stipulate that import curbs must apply to all suppliers. Third World nations oppose selective restrictions because they fear they will be the main targets.

Dr. Tomic criticised another accord revising the rules of GATT to give preferential treatment to developing countries as poor, imprecise and open to many ambiguous interpretations.

"Additional benefits for the trade of the developing countries can hardly be identified," he said.

A code to open up government purchasing to foreign suppliers was worded in such a way that a number of developing states would be unable to accede to it, he added.

### NATO to set up special group to study nuclear arms control

BRUSSELS, April 12 (R) — NATO has decided to set up a special group to study the arms control aspects of nuclear systems, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said yesterday.

The group, established at the initiative of West Germany, will make preliminary studies

on the next stage of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation talks, diplomatic sources said. This will cover the so-called "Grey area" of short and medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe.

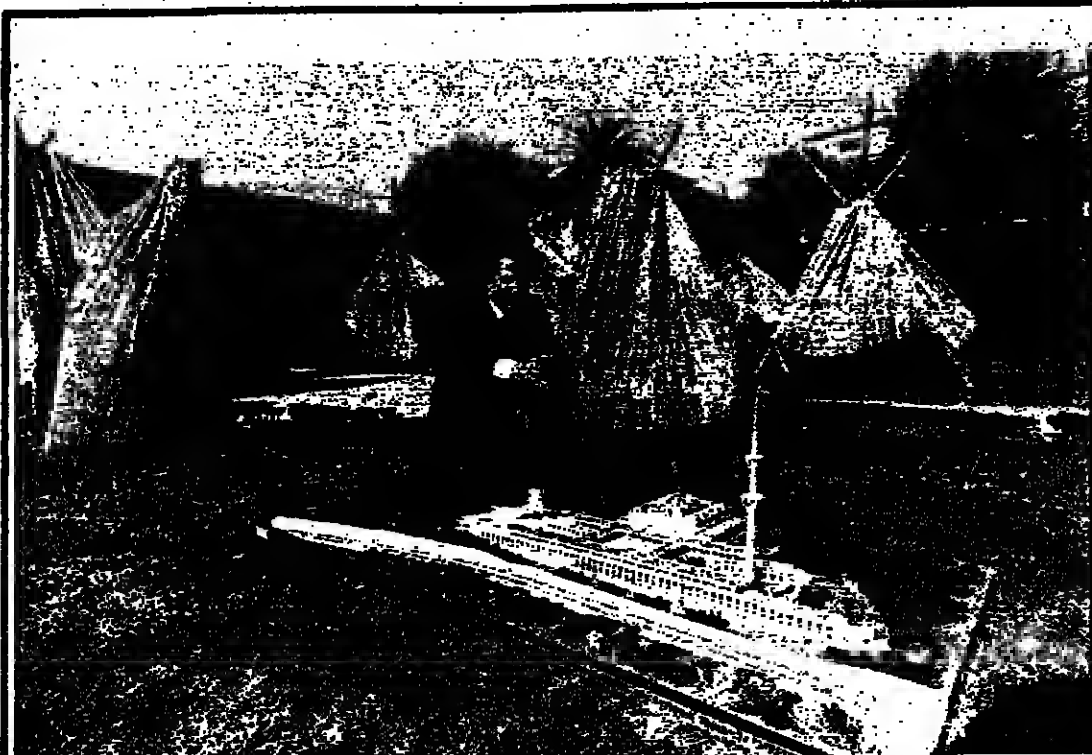
"The establishment of this group, in parallel with the nuclear planning high-level group on the modernisation of nuclear forces, underlines the alliance's dual strategy—the maintenance of deterrence and the pursuit of détente," Dr. Luns's statement said.

The Nuclear Planning Group, consisting of eight countries studies the full range of strategic and tactical use of nuclear weapons.

The question of modernisation includes possible new medium-range missiles to counter the threat of the Soviet SS-20 missiles which could destroy cities.

West Germany has expressed readiness to accept on its territory any new U.S. weapon capable of hitting the Soviet Union—such as the Pershing II or an entirely new medium-range missile—but only on condition that it would not be the only European country to do so.

West Germany, aware that it would be the most likely battlefield in any East-West conflict in Europe, would prefer arms control measures to an acceleration of the arms race.



ROME — Architect Paolo Portoghesi has carried out the project of a mosque which will be built in Rome's "Monte Antenne" quarter. Mr. Portoghesi says that after some bureaucratic difficulties his project was approved. (Gamma photo)

## USSR cancels 2 cosmonauts' planned link-up with Salyut-6

MOSCOW, April 12 (R) — The Soviet Union announced today that a planned docking between a manned spaceship and the orbiting Salyut-6 space laboratory had been cancelled after the failure of direction control rockets.

The announcement was issued through the official Tass News Agency and Moscow Radio several hours after the ship—the Soyuz-33 with a Russian and a Bulgarian on board—had been due to carry out the delicate operation.

Yesterday, in a break with the usual Soviet secrecy about space mission plans, Tass reported that the link-up with Salyut, where two other Soviet cosmonauts were waiting for their colleagues, would take place around 2100 GMT.

The launching of the Soyuz on Tuesday from the central Asian

Baikonur Cosmodrome had been hailed in Moscow and Sofia as a new major triumph of Soviet science and a demonstration of cooperation between the communist countries.

Tass said today the Soyuz, crewed by Russian civilian engineer Nikolai Rukavishnikov and Bulgarian Air Force Major Georgi Ivanov, began to approach the Salyut at 1854 GMT last night.

"But in the process of approach there arose deviations from the regular mode of operations of the approach-correction power unit of the Soyuz-33 and the link-up with the Salyut-6 was cancelled," the official agency added.

Today's failure was preceded by a run of successes for Soviet space research over the past year and appeared unlikely to represent

any major setback to the programme. The planned docking last night would have been the 13th by manned and unmanned craft with Salyut-6, which has been in orbit since September 1977.

Two Soviet cosmonauts, Mr. Alexander Ivanchenko and Mr. Vladimir Kovalyov, established a new world space endurance record of nearly 139 days on board the station last year. Its present crew, Mr. Valery Ryumin and Mr. Vladimir Lyakhov, have been carrying out experiments inside the station since Feb. 25.

The Soyuz-33 craft, carrying the 49th and 50th cosmonauts to blast off from Baikonur, would have docked with Salyut on the 18th anniversary of the world's first space flight made by air force pilot Yuri Gagarin.

## Amin's rule has led to economic collapse Uganda's fall from boom to bust

NAIROBI, April 12 (R) — Under the rule of President Idi Amin, Uganda's once-thriving economy has crumbled. Internal prices have soared, and the free market rate for Uganda's currency is now about ten Ugandan shillings for one Kenya shilling. It was once at par.

As the biggest coffee producer in the Commonwealth, with a big export trade in cotton, tea and copper, Uganda had no difficulty in finding foreign exchange to pay for its imports before President Amin seized power in a military coup in 1971.

Today Uganda's foreign exchange reserves are virtually exhausted. Imports of goods of all kinds are drastically restricted because there is no cash to pay for them.

Most foreign suppliers will no longer give credit to Uganda and insist on cash in advance before shipping goods to Uganda. Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department no longer provides guarantees for British goods supplied to Uganda.

Late last year the United States Government imposed an embargo on trade with Uganda in protest against human rights violations under President Amin's rule. Because of its large purchase of Ugandan coffee, the United States had for many years been Uganda's biggest customer.

Uganda's coffee production has fallen only slightly, because its trees continue to produce crops year after year, but many farmers do not bother to pick all the coffee, because the official price paid to them in Ugandan shillings does not meet costs.

Cotton production slumped from more than 400,000 bales in 1972 to less than 100,000 bales in each of the last two seasons. Tea has fallen from 23,400 tonnes in 1972 to about 15,000 tonnes, and sugar from 141,000 tonnes in 1971 to 12,000 tonnes

in 1978. The main reason for the fall in production of cash crops has been the reluctance of Ugandan farmers to grow them. They say they do not get paid for the crops they deliver to the state marketing board.

But they are also hampered by a lack of basic supplies, including hand tools and other implements, insecticides and fertilisers. All are in short supply and when available are sold at very high prices.

Farmers find it more profitable to grow food that can be sold, again at high prices, to other Ugandans. One of the biggest blows to the Ugandan economy was President Amin's expulsion of Asians in 1972. More than 40,000 Asians, including some of the country's best business brains, were ordered out over a three-month period.

The industries, professional businesses and properties which they owned were "allocated" to Ugandan Africans, many of whom had no business experience. The result was that most of the businesses collapsed or were reduced to a small fraction of their former activity.

Uganda's once-thriving cotton textile industry is now working at less than a third of its former capacity.

Prices in Uganda soared because of shortages of all kinds. Most shops in Kampala have closed, their stocks exhausted in the final week in which the capital was effectively besieged by the invading forces.

Because of the shortage of foreign exchange, a thriving smuggling trade has developed between Uganda and Kenya. Ugandan goods, ranging from bananas to coffee and cotton, are smuggled across the border and sold in Kenya — the money then used to buy goods unobtainable in Uganda, and these goods are smuggled into Uganda.

## Carter seeks emergency aid of \$100m. for Turkey

WASHINGTON, April 12 (R) — President Carter yesterday asked Congress to provide \$100 million in emergency aid to help Turkey cope with internal economic problems.

Mr. Carter had said he would ask Congress for \$150 million in economic and military aid as part of a special fund for Turkey agreed to by the United States, France, Britain and West Germany at the January summit in Gaudeloupe.

West Germany promised to take the lead in organising that fund, the president noted at a news conference.

The draft legislation sent to Congress requests \$100 million for immediate economic assistance. The other \$50 million, which the president is expected to request very soon, would be in the form of an outright grant of military equipment.

Recent economic and political problems in Turkey have caused concern among U.S. officials, who fear the unrest in neighbouring Iran which led to the downfall of the Shah could spread westwards into Turkey.

The \$150 million economic and military aid would be in addition to \$225 million in military credits

and economic aid Turkey is receiving in the 1979 financial year. \$300 million in aid was received in 1978. The \$300 million for next year has been voted by Congress but not approved by the Senate.

Turkey is the easternmost member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in a strategic position bordering the Soviet Union, and is viewed by U.S. officials as an important Western intelligence-gathering operations, particularly following the loss of American military stations in Iran.

President Carter said that expected West Germany, perhaps other countries to join the U.S. allocation. He did not say the aid would be an issue to be discussed at the meeting of major non-communist industrial nations in Tokyo June.

Turkey in recent months has been in the process of negotiating a loan from the IMF. The IMF declined to come on reports that the negotiations were in trouble because Turkey was refusing to disclose details of the measures it has promised to take in return for the loan, pleading that they were politically sensitive.

## Zambia reports 100 refugees killed in Rhodesian air raid

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 12 (AP) — One hundred refugees were killed and 200 injured in an attack by Rhodesian jet aircraft on a refugee camp at Solwezi, a Zambian Government spokesman said today. The spokesman gave no further details on last night's raid, condemned what he called wanton attacks on innocent and helpless people.

The Rhodesian military command confirmed that warplane killed 560 kilometers into Zambia to attack a complex of guest bases, but did not say whether there were casualties. The military denied Zambian reports that the planes hit at refugees in a new camp.

The raid was the third officially acknowledged cross-border strike this week, and the sixth Zambian target hit this month. The attacks came in the face of threats by Zambian guerrilla leader Jos Nkomo and Mozambique-based Robert Mugabe to sabotage week's parliamentary elections inside Rhodesia.

The latest strike was the deepest reported into Zambia since military command ordered cross-border raids against guerrillas in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia in August 1976. Rhodesia's combined operations headquarters reported that attacks have been carried out on a large complex of ZANU camps some 100 kilometers west of Solwezi in Zambia. Close to the border is the Meheba refugee camp which was not affected.

The attack, believed to have been launched overnight by two British-built jet aircraft, came as Rhodesia mobilised some 500 reserve and regular security forces against the guerrilla threat wreck elections over five days next week.

The guerrillas, fighting a six-year war for total control of territory, have vowed to step up their operations and topple the government under a black prime minister and a black military

## Carter sets up commission to probe nuclear accident

WASHINGTON, April 12 (R) — President Carter yesterday set up an 11-member commission to investigate the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island power plant in Pennsylvania and said it was essential Americans should never again face such dangers.

The commission, chaired by mathematician John Kemeny, includes the governor of Arizona, a professor of nuclear engineering, the president of the Steelworkers Union and a housewife from Middletown, near the atomic plant.

Mr. Carter said the task facing the panel was one of the most important ever undertaken by a presidential commission.

"It is essential that we learn the causes of this accident and make sure that the safety of our own

citizens is never again endangered in this way," he said.

Mr. Carter himself visited the plant just four days after a reactor's boiling system of the accident, threatening radiation leaks and causing evacuation of residents within eight-kilometre radius.

The order setting up the mission said it would assess events of the accident, analyse role of the company operating the plant and the emergency preparedness of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission, other authorities.

It would also determine steps should be taken during emergencies to provide public with accurate and information.

## Economic News Briefs

### Yamani confirms lower oil production ceiling

LONDON, April 12 (R) — Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani confirmed yesterday that Saudi Arabia had withdrawn an extra one million barrels of crude oil a day it had put on the market during the first three months of this year to help compensate a shortfall in Iranian exports. In an interview with the Arabic-language newspaper Asharq Al-Awsat in London, he said the Saudi Government decided to increase its production "on an exceptional basis during the first three months of this year when it averaged 9.5 million barrels a day." This was one million barrels above the 8.5 million barrel production ceiling decided by the Saudi Government "many years ago," he said. Sheikh Yamani said the exceptional circumstances ended at the end of March and there was no need at the moment for an increase in production "since Iran has succeeded in raising its production to about four million barrels a day."

### Calcutta power crisis begins to improve

CALCUTTA, April 12 (R) — Electricity supplies in West Bengal improved yesterday as large factories in the state capital, Calcutta, suspended production for a week. The crisis was caused by breakdowns in two power stations and as a result domestic consumers, hospitals and railways have been given priority over heavy industry. Shops have been ordered to close by seven every evening and suburban railway services have been disrupted.

### ILO to examine ills of air traffic controllers

GENEVA, April 12 (R) — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) announced yesterday it would hold a meeting at its headquarters in Geneva next month to look at the problems of air traffic controllers. These range from chronic staff shortages, pay, pensions, health, stress and legal responsibility if anything goes wrong, the ILO said. Experts on these problems would submit a report to the ILO's governing body after the meeting. The ILO said the report would be a basis for future action by the organisation. Strikes and go-slows in several countries since 1973 had caused hundreds of flights to be cancelled or delayed, the ILO reported.

### OPEC denies using 'two-tier price system'

VIENNA, April 12 (R) — The headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) yesterday denied reports that it had decided not to apply last month's 14.5 per cent oil price rise to developing countries. "We do not have a two-tier price system," OPEC spokesman Hamid Zakeri said. He said the question of charging poorer countries only the basic price for oil had not been discussed at a meeting of OPEC ministers in Geneva last month which fixed the latest price hike. "We do not have such a policy," he said.

### Giscard d'Estaing: Greece will strengthen EEC

PARIS, April 12 (R) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will attend the signing of the agreement for Greece's entry into the European Common Market in Athens in late May, presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said yesterday. The president, who has backed Greek efforts to become the tenth member of the European Community, expressed his satisfaction at a cabinet meeting at the successful conclusion of negotiations. "The president said that Greece's entry into the Community, owing to the incomparable contribution of Hellenic civilisation to Europe's culture, will strengthen the continent's cultural influence as well as the democratic ideal which inspires it," Mr. Hunt said. Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncelet reported to the cabinet on the final negotiations in Brussels between the Nine and the Greek Government. Greece is due to join the EEC on Jan. 1, 1981.

## USSR: Pushing nuclear power

By Charles Bremner

MOSCOW — Publicly, the Russians are confident that nuclear power is safe. The accident at the power plant at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been blamed by Soviet commentators on the evils of capitalism rather than any inherent dangers in the system.

The Russians are convinced nuclear power will provide the answer to mankind's long-term energy needs, and about 15 stations are now operating or close to completion, mainly in the populated European section of the country. The power is used for everything from driving ships to diverting rivers and distilling fresh water.

The Kremlin has given priority to more and bigger stations.

The official attitude is reflected in glowing accounts of the potential of atomic energy in the official press, which has virtually ignored the growing anti-nuclear movement in the West.

According to television commentator Anatoly Ovsyannikov, the Harrisburg accident occurred because the American "energy monopolies" pay too much atten-

tion to their profits and too little to safety.

The implication for the Soviet public is that "such a thing would never happen here."

Soviet officials maintain that there has never been a serious nuclear accident at any of the country's nuclear installations since the first reactor was fired up at Obninsk, near Moscow, in 1954.

They flatly deny Western reports that in 1973 there was an explosion at the new Shevchenko reactor on the Caspian Sea.

The Shevchenko plant, the first in a series of new generation fast breeder reactors, especially controversial in the West, also provides desalinated water for nearby towns.

The Russians have also scorned a dissident scientist's account of an unintended nuclear explosion said to have killed hundreds in the Ural Mountains in 1958.

In an article two years ago, the head of the State Committee on Atomic Energy, Mr. Andranik Petrosiants, said atomic power was better than conventional energy from many points of view.

"Atomic power plants also help solve the ecological problem. As

distinct from thermal stations, atomic plants do not pollute the environment with sulphur dioxide, ashes, and so on," he said.

Other Soviet reports have been more categorical. In 1976, the official Tass News Agency said Soviet nuclear power stations "are absolutely safe to people and there is no radiation hazard involved."

Backing up their confident statements, the country's nuclear planners are working on reactors which will beat the country's major cities directly.

One such plant, producing electricity and heating, is already operating in Bilibino in the Soviet Far East. Scientists working on the programme are reported to have said they believe the heating plants should be placed about three kilometres from the population centre.

Unlike Western cities, over 55 per cent of Soviet towns are heated from central steam stations.

In other fields, the Soviet Union has forged ahead with peaceful nuclear explosions for various uses — a practice virtually abandoned in the West after a few tests.

## With no anti-nuclear lobby to worry about, the Soviet Union is rapidly developing atomic power for electricity and a variety of other peaceful uses.

The Soviet press, which does not report on individual blasts, has said nuclear explosions have been used for earth-moving, canal digging, the construction of underground oil and gas reservoirs and for mining and excavation.

Prominent Soviet physicists have said publicly and privately that they believe the public in the West is being unnecessarily frightened about the dangers of nuclear power.

Decisions are taken centrally in the Soviet Union and the organisation of Soviet society precludes public debate on issues such as nuclear power or supersonic transport.

The official media have been careful not to depict anti-nuclear protests in the West as linked to mass unease or left-wing organisations.

Nevertheless some Western experts believe the Kremlin has had to contend with a groundswell of anxiety from ordinary Russians.

Officials at the Novovoronezh power station, a multi-reactor installation in south Russia turning out about 2.4 million kilowatts, told visiting reporters in 1977 that letters flooded in from local people alarmed at the news that their area had been chosen as a nuclear site.

The dozen of Soviet nuclear physicists, Nobel prizewinner Mr. Pyotr Kapitsay, told the Academy of Sciences in an unpublished speech in 1976 that a one million kilowatt reactor out of control could be compared to a 20-kiloton atomic bomb.

Perhaps in response to the Western outcry over the Harrisburg incident, the communist daily Pravda published a front page report on the big Leningrad power station.

The Lenin station, built five years ago in the northern city, is now operating and being progressively enlarged to reach a planned four million kilowatt output.

Pravda reported on the success of the station and stressed its safety precautions, saying any chance of a radiation hazard had been fully ruled out.

Despite the Soviet emphasis on safeguards, some Western experts say they fall well below world standards.

One of a group of American scientists who visited the Lenin station in 1977 commented afterwards: "This could never get a licence in the U.S."

Unlike their Western colleagues, workers in Soviet nuclear stations do not wear medical

gauges their exposure to radiation. Western visitors are frequently taken right up to Soviet nuclear stations without special precautions.

The Russians have no problems in one area of technology — the problem of waste disposal.

Soviet practice has been to use radioactive waste in cement and asphalt blocks underground.

But the growth of fast breeder reactors, which generate plutonium, fuel has no problems that have yet to be solved, Soviet publications said.

In addition to its own fast breeder reactors, the Soviet Union reprocesses spent nuclear fuel from Russian-built reactors operating in East European countries.

In the 1950s, Soviet plans gave nuclear power a lower priority than their Western counterparts because of the cost of obtaining reserves of oil, gas and coal.

The policy was changed early in the 1960s when the new realised the energy requirements to transport Siberia to the industrialised West.

Under the present five-year plan, the economic growth of the communist bloc is to be powered by nuclear energy reserves.

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